

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

The following claim listing will replace all prior claim listings.

1. - 9. (Cancelled).

10. (Withdrawn) A catalyst carrying method, in which an oxide film of an object (3) to be treated is contacted with a catalyst carrying solution (39) containing a catalyst material and said catalyst is carried on a surface of said oxide film, wherein said catalyst carrying solution (39) is formed by a carbonated water containing a catalyst material.

11. (Withdrawn) A catalyst carrying method according to claim 10, wherein said catalyst carrying is conducted under a high pressure.

12. (Withdrawn) A catalyst carrying method according to claim 10, wherein said carbonated water is highly pressurized carbonated water(41).

13. (Withdrawn) A catalyst carrying method according to claim 10, wherein said highly pressurized catalyst carrying solution (39) is lowered in pressure so as to be separated into a carbonated water and a catalyst material, and said carbonated water and said catalyst material are recollected.

14. (Withdrawn) A catalyst carrying method according to claim 10, wherein a water which has been separated from said carbonated water, can be discharged.

15. (New) An anodic oxidation method comprising the steps of:

dissolving carbon dioxide that is pressurized to atmospheric pressure or higher into water contained in a treatment vessel that further contains an object to be treated to obtain, in the treatment vessel, a pressurized carbonated water of pH 3 to 4 that is an electrolytic solution having the object to be treated;

supplying a predetermined quantity of hydrochloride acid to the carbonated water as a sealing suppressing ion generating agent to suppress sealing effect caused by a hydrate which is generated in the pores;

electrolyzing the object to be treated in the obtained electrolytic solution contained in a treatment vessel, the object to be treated serving as an anode;

generating an oxide film having a plurality of pores on a surface of the object by oxidative reaction of the object with the electrolytic solution;

16. (New) The anodic oxidation method of claim 15, wherein the object to be treated is immersed in the water received in the treatment vessel after supplying the sealing suppressing ion generating agent to the water, the pressurized carbon dioxide is supplied to form the carbonated water, and the oxide film is generated on the surface of the object with the carbonated water.

17. (New) The anodic oxidation method according to claim 15, wherein a predetermined quantity of hydrochloric acid (HCl) is supplied so that a chlorine ion is generated and dispersed.

18. (New) The anodic oxidation method according to claim 16, wherein service water containing chloride ion is used, whereby the sealing suppressing ion agent is sumultaneously supplied with the water.

19. (New) The anodic oxidation method according to claim 15, wherein generation of the oxide film, sealing treatment of the oxide film, and sealing suppressing treatment of the oxide film are carried out simultaneously.
20. (New) The anodic oxidation method according to either of claims 17 or 18 wherein the oxide film sealing treatment is controlled through a concentration of the chlorine ion, or a temperature or pressure of the carbonated water.
21. (New) The anodic oxidation method of claim 15, wherein the oxide film, which has been subjected to sealing treatment and sealing suppressing treatment, is immersed in the carbonated water, so that the pores of the oxide film are enlarged in diameter.
22. (New) The anodic oxidation method of claim 15, wherein a prescribed dye is precipitated or absorbed on the pores of the oxide film, which has been subjected to the sealing treatment and sealing suppressing treatment, or prescribed catalyst pieces are carried in the pores.
23. (New) The anodic oxidation method of claim 15, wherein the carbonated water having an acid concentration of pH 3 to 4 is formed by dissolving a supercritical or subcritical carbon dioxide into the water.
24. (New) The anodic oxidation method of claim 17, wherein the water received in the treatment vessel is distilled water combined with a catalyst carrying solution, wherein the object to be treated has an oxide film formed thereon is immersed in the distilled water, pressurized carbon dioxide is dissolved in the distilled water so as to form a highly pressurized carbonated water, and catalyst is carried on the oxide film of the object.

25. (New) A method of anodic electrolytic oxidation of an object to be treated comprising the steps of:

providing the object to be treated, substantially surrounded by water, in a treatment vessel;

combining carbon dioxide at or above atmospheric pressure with the water to a pH of 3 or 4;

subjecting the object to be treated to anodic electrolysis, wherein the object to be treated serves as the anode, to form an oxide film having a plurality of pores on the surface of the object.

26. (New). The method of claim 25 further comprising the step of combining with the water a source of ions for suppressing sealing of pores in an electrolytically-generated oxide film having a plurality of pores that is on the surface of an object.

27. (New) The method of claim 26 wherein the ions for suppressing sealing of pores in an electrolytically-generated oxide film are chloride ions and the source of the chloride ions is hydrogen chloride.

28. (New) The method of claim 25 wherein the water is service water that contains chloride ions.

29. (New) The method of either of claims 25 or 26 further comprising, prior to the providing step, the step of degreasing the object to be treated using supercritical carbon dioxide.